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Letter dated 30 May 2006 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Counter-Terrorism Committee has received the attached fourth report from Kyrgyzstan submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1373 (2001) (see annex). I would be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ellen Margrethe **Løj**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established pursuant to
resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism

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Annex

Letter dated 23 May 2006 from the Permanent Representative of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Counter-Terrorism Committee

On behalf of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and in response to your letter of 11 October 2005, I have the honour to transmit herewith the fourth report of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) (see enclosure).

(*Signed*) Nurbek **Jeenbaev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Enclosure

[Original: Russian]

Response of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to the letter of the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee, Ellen Margrethe Løj, of 11 October 2005

1. Implementation measures

1.2 In light of the above observations, the Committee would be grateful to receive an update on the status of the new legislation contemplated by Kyrgyzstan, including the draft bill on combating the financing of terrorism and money-laundering and the proposed draft amendments to Kyrgyz criminal legislation aimed at achieving full implementation of the nine international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols to which Kyrgyzstan is a party.

The Committee would also appreciate an explanation of how the contemplated bill and amendments referred to above (or, if they have been enacted, the new laws and regulations) address each of the above issues specifically, including an outline of how they give effect to the international counter-terrorism instruments.

(a) The National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic refined the bill on combating the financing of terrorism and the laundering of the proceeds of crime within the framework of the working group on finalization of the bill established by Order No. 503-r of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic of 25 August 2003 taking into account the Forty Recommendations and Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

The bill on combating the financing of terrorism and the laundering of the proceeds of crime was approved by Government Decision No. 217 on 31 March 2004.

A package of bills is attached to the bill, including a bill supplementing the Criminal Code, approved by Government Decision No. 216 of 31 March 2004, and a bill supplementing the Code on Administrative Responsibility, approved by Government Decision No. 316 of 29 April 2004.

On 9 December 2004, the aforementioned bill, together with the package of bills, was adopted in first reading by the Legislative Assembly of the Zhogorku Kenesh (Parliament).

On 16 June 2005, the Zhogorku Kenesh Budget and Finance Committee considered the bill on combating the financing of terrorism and the laundering of the proceeds of crime and decided to submit it to the Zhogorku Kenesh for consideration. Consideration of the bill was deferred to the autumn of 2005.

On 29 June 2005, the Zhogorku Kenesh Committee on Constitutional Law, the System of Government, the Rule of Law, Judicial and Legal Reform and Human Rights considered the package of bills attached to the bill, supplementing the Criminal Code and the Code on Administrative Responsibility, and decided to submit the aforementioned bills for legal review to the Kyrgyz Academy of

Sciences, Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Security Service and Procurator-General's Office and resume consideration thereof in the autumn of 2005.

On 13 October 2005, a bill on the financing of terrorism and the laundering of the proceeds of crime was considered at the session of the Zhogorku Kenesh and was rejected.

In March and April 2006, the bill was considered by the Zhogorku Kenesh after amendments and additions were introduced during hearings (after its rejection on 13 October 2005 by the Zhogorku Kenesh). Following consideration of the bill by representatives of deputies on 13 April 2006, further proposals were put forward, resulting in the submission of the bill for reconsideration to the Zhogorku Kenesh Budget and Finance Committee and Committee on Defence, Security, Law Enforcement and Information Policy.

These Committees are now considering the bill taking into account the current proposals by the deputies and International Monetary Fund and other international experts. There are plans this May to resubmit the bill on combating the financing of terrorism and legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime to the Zhogorku Kenesh taking into account the proposals made.

The bill provides for FATF recommendations (the nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing) and provisions of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (ratified by Act No. 79 of 15 April 2003). In particular, in implementation of article 8 of the Convention, there are provisions to take appropriate measures for the freezing or seizure of any funds used or allocated for the financing of terrorism and measures for the forfeiture of funds used or allocated for those purposes.

The bill specifies that banks and other financial and credit institutions authorized to open and maintain bank accounts must suspend the transactions of natural and legal persons reported to be involved in terrorist activities (or the financing of terrorism).

The Financial Intelligence Unit has drafted a bill amending and supplementing individual legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic. The bill introduces addendums to, inter alia, the Criminal Code and the Code on Administrative Responsibility which provide, respectively, for criminal and administrative prosecution in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic for violations of the law in the area of the suppression of the financing of terrorism and the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime.

In order to safeguard Kyrgyzstan's reputation, protect its financial and banking system and ensure that its banks are not used for transactions involving the financing of terrorism and the laundering of the proceeds of crime, the National Bank has adopted regulations containing measures to prevent the use of banks and their subsidiaries in fraudulent and other unlawful activities. These include:

- Strict requirements to establish the identity of clients wishing to open accounts, or of persons requesting a bank to conduct specific transactions. For this purpose, temporary instructions for handling deposits have been drawn up (approved by Decision No. 4/4 of the Board of the National Bank of 19 February 2003 and registered with the Ministry of Justice as Decree No. 35-03 of 25 March 2003);

- A decision has been adopted establishing requirements for identifying entities operating in offshore zones and drawing up lists of such zones (Decision No. 13/2 of 16 April 2003 of the Board of the National Bank, registered with the Ministry of Justice as Decree No. 37-03 of 22 April 2003) in order to prevent transactions for the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime, to support efforts to combat the financing of terrorism and to ensure transparency of bank transactions. The National Bank also adopted a decision on establishing correspondent relations with banks and other financial and credit institutions registered in States and the territories of offshore zones (No. 6/8 of 27 March 2004), which establishes strict, economically sound criteria applicable to banks in offshore zones when Kyrgyz banks seek to establish correspondent relations with them. In addition, amendments and additions have been made to article 8 of the Act on banks and banking activities in the Kyrgyz Republic (as amended by Act No. 63 of 26 March 2003), which specifically prohibit entities registered in offshore zones from acquiring a capital interest in Kyrgyz banks (the list of offshore zones is established by the National Bank);

- In order to prevent suspicious bank transactions, the National Bank has sent a letter containing recommendations to banks and other financial and credit institutions in which there is a list of criteria by which transactions may be considered suspicious and characteristics showing the possible existence of laundering of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism (approved by National Bank Oversight Committee Decision No. 50/2 of 1 March 2005);

- In accordance with paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1390 (2002), the National Bank has sent commercial banks lists of members of the Al-Qaida organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as referred to in the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000).

The bill on combating the financing of terrorism and the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime requires financial and credit institutions and a range of other organizations to submit information on suspicious transactions involving monetary assets or other movable or fixed property that are covered by the established list of criteria to the authorized state agency.

In accordance with article 3 of the bill:

- Banks and other financial or credit institutions authorized to open and maintain bank accounts must suspend the transactions of natural and legal persons reported to be involved in terrorist activities (or the financing of terrorism) within three working days of the date on which the client's transaction order would have been carried out, and to transmit the information to a duly authorized State body no later than one day following the suspension of the transaction;

- A duly authorized State body may suspend transactions involving monetary or other assets for up to five working days even if only one of the parties engaging in such transactions is a natural or legal person reported to be involved in terrorist activities (or the financing of terrorism);

- The suspension or halting of transactions involving monetary assets or other property of natural and legal persons reported to be involved in terrorist

activities (or in the financing of terrorism) for an additional period of time beyond the deadline prescribed by order of a duly authorized body requires an instruction, decision or ruling by a court, or a decision by the authorities investigating the matter, accompanied by the authorization of the public prosecutor.

(b) By Government Decision No. 429 of 13 September 2005 a bill supplementing the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic was approved and sent to the Zhogorku Kenesh for consideration. The bill provides for supplementing the Criminal Code through an article laying down criminal liability for the seizure or holding of buildings, installations and means of transport or communication or other utilities, accompanied by the threat to destroy or damage them for the purpose of forcing a State, an organization or citizens to carry out or refrain from carrying out any action as a condition for releasing the seized facility.

Under Act No. 89 of 21 July 1999 on international treaties to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party, international treaties constitute the legal basis for the Kyrgyz Republic's international relations and, in accordance with the Constitution, are an integral and directly enforceable part of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Kyrgyz Republic believes in strict observance of the norms of international law and reaffirms its adherence to the basic principle of international law — the principle of implementation, in good faith, of international obligations.

1.3 Please explain whether Kyrgyzstan has established a financial intelligence unit (FIU) to carry out the traditional functions of such a unit; these include receiving suspicious transaction reports from financial institutions and other intermediaries, analysing financial information and disseminating information to the competent national and international authorities.

For the purpose of further protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, society and the Government, strengthening the suppression of the financing of terrorism and the laundering of the proceeds of crime and protecting the integrity and sustainability of the financial system, Presidential Decree No. 352 of 8 September 2005 on the agency authorized to combat the financing of terrorism and laundering of the proceeds of crime established the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Kyrgyz Republic.

On 29 December 2005, Presidential Decree No. 655 approved the regulations governing the Financial Intelligence Unit and the authorized staff size (up to 28 persons).

In accordance with the regulations governing the Financial Intelligence Unit approved by Presidential Decree No. 655 of 29 December 2005, the Unit is responsible for implementing measures to combat the financing of terrorism and the laundering of the proceeds of crime, protecting the rights and lawful interests of citizens, society and the State as well as the integrity and stability of the financial system of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The Unit's main tasks are:

- To collect, process and analyse, in accordance with established procedure, information, documents, data and other materials (hereinafter referred to as information) on transactions with monetary or other assets subject to

mandatory control in accordance with the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on combating the financing of terrorism and money-laundering;

- To establish an integrated information system and introduce a database in the area of combating the financing of terrorism and money-laundering;
- To transmit relevant information to the law enforcement agencies, as appropriate, where there are sufficient grounds indicating that a transaction with monetary or other assets is related to the financing of terrorism or laundering of the proceeds of crime;
- To cooperate and exchange information, in accordance with the international agreements to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party, with the relevant foreign agencies involved in combating the financing of terrorism and money-laundering as well as to represent the Kyrgyz Republic within international organizations on issues of combating the financing of terrorism and money-laundering.

Structure of the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Kyrgyz Republic

Division for Monitoring the Prevention of the Financing of Terrorism and Money-Laundering

(organizational and analytical division)

The Money-laundering Prevention Branch:

- Analyses information on transactions (deals) with monetary or other assets subject to control (monitoring) in accordance with the law of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- Conducts verification measures and financial monitoring for the purpose of identifying signs of the use of the proceeds of crime;
- Conducts financial monitoring and analytical studies on issues concerning the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime in various sectors of the economy;
- Investigates typical methods and financing arrangements for money-laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- Prepares summary material;
- Cooperates with the competent foreign authorities during the stage of information-gathering and preliminary investigations into transactions (deals) connected to the legalization of the proceeds of crime.

The Terrorist Financing Prevention Branch:

- Collects, summarizes and analyses information on the forms of and methods used for financing and otherwise supporting terrorist organizations and material on natural and legal persons reported to be involved in terrorist activity;
- Organizes efforts to compile and maintain a list of organizations and natural persons reported to be involved in extremist (or terrorist) activity and brings it

to the attention of organizations conducting transactions with monetary and other assets;

- Develops and refines algorithms for the retrieval of information on transactions with monetary and other assets conducted by credit or other financial institutions in accordance with mandatory and internal control procedures for the timely identification of signs of their possible use in providing material or other support for extremism (terrorism);

- Classifies, analyses and processes information from credit or other financial institution on transactions (deals) with monetary or other assets for the purpose of identifying their possible involvement in the financing of extremism (terrorism);

- Submits to law enforcement agencies information and material on transactions (deals) with funds and other assets with identified signs of their use for the purpose of the financing of extremism (terrorism) so that they may be further verified within the scope of the agencies' competence;

- Fosters cooperation between foreign organizations and the executive bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic on issues concerning the prevention of the financing of terrorism.

The Division of Information Technology Services and International Cooperation

The Information Technology Branch:

- Establishes an integrated information system in the area of combating the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism;

- Develops and maintains an integrated database in the area of combating the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism;

- Collects and processes information on transactions with funds or other assets in accordance with the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on combating the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism;

- Develops information resources relating to the work of the Financial Intelligence Unit;

- Ensures the hosting, processing, maintenance and transmission of data and restricts users' access of the Financial Intelligence Unit to the relevant information resources;

- Establishes, utilizes and develops an information management system for the Financial Intelligence Unit based on information technology;

- Organizes professional training and advanced training of Financial Intelligence Unit officers in the area of information-technology work.

The International Cooperation Branch:

- Ensures the exchange of information with the competent foreign authorities in accordance with international agreements to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party in a given sphere of activity;

- Participates in the development and implementation of international cooperation programmes and the preparation and conclusion of international agreements to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party, including inter-agency agreements, in the area of combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- Ensures cooperation between the Unit and foreign authorities, organizations, officials and nationals within the Kyrgyz Republic and abroad;
- Ensures participation by the Unit in the activities of international organizations involved in cooperative efforts to prevent and combat money-laundering and the financing of terrorism (including the Eurasian Group on Money-Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism, FATF, the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units and others);
- Studies international experience and practice in combating the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism.

The Division of Legal Services and Oversight Activities

The Legal Services Branch:

- Extends the practice of applying and preparing proposals to update Kyrgyz law in the area of combating the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism;
- Defends the rights and legitimate interests of the Unit in courts, other state agencies, local authorities, the National Bank and organizations;
- Coordinates the activities of executive bodies in the area of combating the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism;
- Maintains the integrated record-keeping system, ensures documentation support for management and provides guidelines for record-keeping;
- Drafts proposals for inter-agency plans and prepares reports on measures taken.

The Oversight Activities Branch:

- Registers organizations conducting transactions (deals) involving monetary or other assets whose activities are not monitored by oversight bodies;
- Harmonizes the rules governing the internal oversight of organizations conducting transactions with monetary or other assets whose activities are not monitored by oversight bodies;
- Cooperates with monitoring bodies (the National Bank, the Agency for the Development of the Non-banking Sector, the securities market and others) on matters relating to the management of oversight activities in the area of combating the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism;
- Undertakes verification measures on the implementation by natural and legal persons of the obligations under the law of the Kyrgyz Republic on combating

the legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime and the financing of terrorism relating to observance of the procedures for recording, storing and providing information on transactions (deals) involving funds or other assets subject to compulsory monitoring and internal oversight procedures.

The Administrative Division carries out support functions.

1.4 The Committee notes that article 776 of Kyrgyzstan's Civil Code (as outlined on page 4 in the second report) does not allow the Kyrgyz authorities to monitor informal monetary transfers. Please provide an outline of the legal and administrative provisions in place to regulate alternative remittance services and cash transfers.

In accordance with existing legislation, non-cash transactions in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic are carried out by financial and credit institutions (or banks) with a license to carry out the relevant transactions involving accounts opened on the basis of agreements on opening and maintaining a bank account, unless otherwise specified by law, and depending on the type of payment instrument.

For the purpose of monitoring alternative remittance services (or methods), article 7 of the bill on combating the financing of terrorism and legalization (laundering) of the proceeds of crime provides for mandatory monitoring of operations and transactions subject to legally established criteria, including money transfers that are not carried out by financial and credit institutions on behalf of their customers as well as under systems allowing for such transactions to be carried out without opening an account.

Article 776 of the Civil Code, entitled Cash and Non-cash Payments, does not prohibit the competent authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic from monitoring informal monetary transfers. Meanwhile, a bill is being prepared introducing the appropriate amendments and supplements to the Civil Code with respect to the existing bans on acquiring information relating to combating the financing of terrorism and money-laundering.

1.5 The resolution requires each Member State, inter alia, to have in place appropriate mechanisms to deny terrorists access to weapons. The Committee would appreciate a progress report on the export control system for weapons, which, according to the second report (p. 11), is being drafted. Which administrative and operational measures are in place to monitor and enforce the laws pertaining to the control of firearms, ammunition and explosives?

For the purpose of defending the security interests of the Kyrgyz Republic and fulfilling the obligations under the international agreements to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery vehicles, the Act on export controls was adopted on 23 January 2003. The following measures have been taken within the framework of implementing the Act:

- Government Decision N2 121-R of 17 March 2003 on the establishment of an inter-agency working group of experts on export control matters;
- Presidential Decree UP N2 265 of 14 August 2003 on measures for the further development of military and technical cooperation between the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign States and the introduction of a national system of export

control. The Decree transformed the Commission on Military and Technical Cooperation into the Commission on Military and Technical Cooperation and Export Control and vested it with the authority to monitor the implementation of international agreements to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party in the area of the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery vehicles as well as to coordinate the activities of state agencies and persons engaged in foreign trade in the area of export control.

- Government Decision N2 330 of 4 May 2004 on measures to introduce in the Kyrgyz Republic a national export control system, which approved a number of regulations on export control.

Pursuant to the implementation of Act No. 30 of 23 January 2003 on export control, on 14 August 2003 the Kyrgyz President signed Decree No. 265 on measures for the further development of military and technical cooperation between the Kyrgyz Republic and foreign States and the introduction of a national export control system, by which the Commission on Military and Technical Cooperation and Export Control was established and the Ministry of Defence selected to administer it.

The Decree specifies the Commission's main areas of activity, including the coordination of the activities of the State agencies and persons engaged in foreign trade in the area of export control as well as addressing issues concerning the export, import, re-export and transit of controlled goods.

In accordance with Government Decision No. 607 of 3 October 2000, the Ministry of Defence is the competent executive authority responsible for reviewing official orders by foreign customers for military goods and services. In addition, the review of the applications of foreign customers is determined in accordance with the lists of military goods authorized for delivery to foreign States and countries to which the Kyrgyz Republic is permitted to deliver (export) military goods as approved by Government Decision No. 39 of 8 February 2001.

Furthermore, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted Decision No. 330 of 4 May 2004, which approved the regulations and laws governing the procedures for carrying out export control of goods included in the national control list of the Kyrgyz Republic, including small arms and light weapons.

The draft national control list developed by the Inter-Agency Working Group of experts on export control matters was submitted for approval to the Zhogorku Kenesh by a Government decision on 5 April 2006.

The main mechanism for preventing access by terrorists to weapons, ammunition and explosive substances within the Ministry of Defence is provided for by Ministry of Defence Order No. 203 of 11 November 2001 on the registration, storage and maintenance of weapons, ammunition and engineering ammunition in the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic. Ongoing control of the timely implementation of measures to verify their presence and storage and maintenance conditions, prevent theft, and detect violations of operating regulations is the principal means of enhancing the protection of small arms, ammunition and explosive substances.

In accordance with Government Decision No. 260 of 31 May 2001, the Ministry of Internal Affairs is the licensing body for the production, repair and trade

of weapons and ammunition. However, in accordance with the Act on weapons, its regulations cover civilian and service weapons which are traded within the State.

It should be noted that the concept of small arms and light weapons encompasses a wide range of portable weapons which are mainly concentrated in Ministry of Defence formations and troop units.

In this regard and in order to implement the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Decision on measures to control the international transfer by States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States of Igla and Strela man-portable air defence systems of 19 September 2003, which includes the category of light weapons, on 20 June Government Order No. 461 was adopted designating the Ministry of Defence the competent authority responsible for reporting any sale or purchase of man-portable air defence missile systems by the Kyrgyz Republic.

In accordance with Act No. 49 on weapons of 9 June 1999 the agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs control the trade in service and civilian weapons, with the exception of weapons in the inventory of state paramilitary organizations.

On the basis of this Act, the Ministry of Internal Affairs has developed regulations governing the trade in service and civilian weapons and their ammunition in the Kyrgyz Republic, approved by Government Decision No. 721 of 21 November 2001. These regulations establish the procedures for the sale, transfer, purchase, registration, possession and carrying as well as the import and export of weapons and their ammunition.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs has developed and is now coordinating with other ministries and departments draft regulations on the circulation of hand-held service firearms and other weapons, ammunition and edged weapons in State paramilitary organizations and the draft Government decision thereon.

The internal affairs agencies are carrying out major efforts to combat illegal trafficking in weapons. Preventive training exercises code-named "Arsenal" are conducted every year to enhance the operational environment, prevent and detect crimes committed with the use of firearms and to suppress illicit trafficking in such weapons.

1.9 The Committee takes note of Kyrgyzstan's reference to the low level of security of identity papers and travel documents. Please provide a progress report on measures taken to improve the security of the country's borders, especially with respect to the introduction of new identity documents and of computerized mechanisms at border checkpoints.

One of the most important factors for ensuring an effective export control system is the need to strengthen the physical protection of our State borders. Border and customs service personnel are required to undergo regular training, and the posts are being upgraded and now correspond to current realities.

In December 2003, by a Decree of the President of Kyrgyzstan, an independent Border Service of the Kyrgyz Republic was established, based on the Main Border Protection Administration, which had formerly been part of the Ministry of Defence. The Border Service is now part of the National Security Service of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Despite its relatively "young" age, the Border Service's troops have already demonstrated their very high level of capability and have been actively involved in efforts to establish an effective export control system.

The border troops are taking a number of measures to detect and suppress any illegal activity on the State borders of the Kyrgyz Republic. In particular, they are regularly conducting special border operations aimed at detecting and arresting violators of the State border regime, persons affiliated with international terrorist organizations and also persons involved in smuggling weapons, drugs and other items and substances that are prohibited from being imported into or exported from the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Border Service is taking steps to upgrade existing State border crossing points of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with international standards and supply them with modern equipment, and is also working to open new crossing points.

The Government of the United States of America has extended assistance to Kyrgyzstan, free of charge, within the framework of the Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance Program, to ensure border security and strengthen the relevant units of the Kyrgyz Republic through material and technical means (such as radio stations and devices for detecting border violations).

Three crossing points have been built and outfitted, with the financial assistance of the United States Government and the Border Management Programme in Central Asia and the Central Asian Drug Action Programme (BOMCA/CADAP). A provisional agreement has been reached with the International Organization for Migration on the transfer to border troops of border control equipment, including computers, for the swift and effective verification of modern types of documents.

The use of this equipment will increase the number of detailed checks of the passports of Kyrgyz nationals for the purpose of identifying false documents and persons belonging to international terrorist or extremist organizations. The National Security Service border troops are also pursuing the planned equipping of crossing points with a computerized border control system.

However, the Kyrgyz Republic urgently requires the necessary technical resources and financial and methodological assistance to make its export control system fully functional.

1.11 The Committee would appreciate it if Kyrgyzstan would share with it any assessments or evaluations carried out by international or regional bodies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in connection with implementation of the resolution, including those related to operational measures.

The International Monetary Fund's office is planning a Financial Sector Assessment Programme for 2006, including an assessment of the conformity of Kyrgyz law with the FATF recommendations on combating money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.